2: Thevet--225 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 231

They have no domesticated animals butin certain places have fowls brought by the Portuguese. They do not regard them as having much value and for a little knife you may have two hens. The women never eat them, but are upset when they see others eating four or five chicken eggs at a meal, figuring that with each egg they lose a hen.... They feed parrots and trade them to the Christians for iron tools.

2: Thevet--244-245 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 231, 287

The caninde is a species of parrots of the same shape as to the beak, head and feet. The natives value them because three or four times a year they pluck their feathers to make hats, decorate shields, clubs, hangings, and other exquisite things which they make. These birds are so tame that during the day they stay on the trees and around the huts. At night some go into the huts and others into the forest, but they never fail to return the following morning. They have several other kinds of parrots.... They keep them in their huts without putting them in cages as we do. The women feed a few of them of the size and color or our orioles which they value especially, going so far as to call them in their language, their friends. They teach these birds to speak and to ask for flour or they teach them to say that they must go to war against their enemies, capture and eat them, as well as many other things. They never give them fruit to eat because they say that it causes a worm which eats their hearts. There are a great many parrots in the woods which they kill with their arrows for food.

5: Léry--522
116, 136, 231

(1557-1558) 1906

Tupinamba

"Moreover, unto these beasts, which are most common with the Americans, Crocodiles, called Jacare, are added, of the bignesse of a mans thigh, and proportionable length: but they are so farre from doing any hurt, that the Barbarians houses are full of these Jacare, and the little children play with them without any danger. Those Crocodiles which I happened to see, had a very wide mouth, long legs, with a tayle neither round nor sharpe, but very small at the end: and whether, as some have written, they move the upper chap, I freely confesse, that I have not observed."

5: Léry--525 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 231

"I thought good to adde to this Edition, that the Americans, before the Voyage of Villagagno had never seene Dogs: and therefore, when they beheld a Dog of the kinde of Hounds, which with certaine whelpes we brought thither, and that he fauned on us, they were astonished, and fled away from him, because (as I mentioned before) hee came neere unto the shape of the Jan-ouare."

5: Léry--526 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224, 231

"Moreover, many Monkeyes are found on the Brasilian coast, little and blacke, which they call Cay, which I cease to describe, because they are very well knowne unto us. I will onely declare this one thing, that seeing they continually live in the tops of trees, bearing fruits in cods like unto our Beanes, wherewith they are nourished, and meete together there in companies, especially when the smoaking showres fall, it is a pleasant thing to heare them crying, and making a noise. But seeing at one birth they onely bring forth one young one, the Monkey, as soone as he commeth into the world is indued with that naturall industrie, that he firmely hangeth about the necke of the Syre, or the Damme: therefore if Hunters come suddenly upon them, the Syre or Dammes leaping through the boughs, he also taketh his flight together with them. For which cause, the Barbarians cannot easily catch Monkeyes of any age whatsoever: yet they cast them downe from trees wounded with Arrowes, and afterward having healed them, and made them tame a little while at home, they exchange and barter them for Merchandises. But at the first, they are so fierce, that they wound the fingers of them that handle them, with their teeth, so that being bitten, they are very often compelled through paine, to kill them with strokes."

5: Léry--526 [2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224, 231

"There is also another kinde of Monkey among the Americans, which they call Sagouin, of the bignesse of a Squirrell, and of a red haire: but as touching the shape, in the snout, breast, necke, and almost all the other parts, being very like unto a Lion, and also hardie, it giveth place in beautie to none of the little beasts, which surely I saw there. And if it were as easily brought over the Sea as the rest, it would be of farre greater price and estimation. But seeing it is of so weake a little bodie, that it cannot indure the working of the ship; for it is of that haughtinesse of spirit, that if it be offended never so little, it would die through discontentment: yet some are here to be found."

5: Léry--527 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 231

"Although I have beene curious, I was not so diligent in observing all the living creatures of America, as I desired, nevertheless, that I may once make an end, I will yet describe two kindes, which are monstrous in shape, as those that art most.

The one which the Barbarians call Hay, is of the bignesse of a Dog, with an hanging bellie, like a farrowing Sow with pigge, of an ash-colour haire very much washed, with a very long tayle, hairy feet after the manner of a Beare, and long clawes: but as, while it liveth in the Woods, it is very fierce; yet being taken, it is very easily tamed. But the naked Tououpinambaultii doe not willingly play with him, because he hath both long, and also sharpe clawes. They say, it liveth onely on aire.

The other, whereof I am also to speake, called by the Barbarians, Coaty, is of the height of an Hare, with short and spotted haire, little and sharpe eares, both of a little head, and also with an eminent snout from the eyes, more then a foote long, round like a walking-staffe, suddenly decreasing at the end, so that it is altogether of an equall thicknesse, with so narrow a mouth, that it can scarce receive the little finger. None may be found more monstrous: afterward, when this wilde beast is taken, gathering her foure feet together, shee bendeth her selfe to the one side or the other, or falleth flat downe: nor can shee ever be raised, nor compelled to eate, unlesse Ants be given her, on which she also feedeth in the Woods."

5: Léry--527-528 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 231

"This Chapter also, wherein I will intreate of Birds, I thought good to beginne with those which are fit for the maintenance of mans life, and by a generall name, are called Oura, by the Tououpinambaultii: they have great plentie of those Hennes, unto the which wee gave the name from India, and they call them Arginau-oussou: from that time also since the Portugals lived among the Barbarians, our Countrymen used to nourish Hennes, [528] called by them, Arginau-miri. And although (as I have elsewhere mentioned) they esteeme the white ones very much, that plucking off the feathers, and dying them red, they might clothe and decke themselves; yet for the most part they abstain from both kinds, as touching the eating of them."

5: Léry--528 [2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 231

"They are almost as carefull of their Hennes, as of the Birds, which live in the Woods. They suffer them to lay wheresoever they are disposed. But the Hens in like manner, bring home their chickens out of the briars and bushes, so that the Americane women may be without trouble."

5: Léry--528[3] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 231, 262

"Together with the Hennes, the Barbarians also nourish Indian Duckes at home, they call them Upec. But because the Tououpinambaultii are so superstitious, that they thinke, if they should eate so slow a creature, they should get the same slowness, so that if the Enemies should assaile them, they could not seeke their safetie by flight: no man may easily perswade them to taste the least morsell of them, and for that cause they abstaine from all those creatures which goe slowly, and also from fishes, as Raies or Thornebacke, and others which cannot swimme swiftly."

"Three or foure sorts of Parrats are taken there: the greatest and fairest whereof the Barbarians call Aiourous. These have the head intermingled with red, yellow, and violet colours, the ends of the wings scarlet or crimson, the taile, which is very long, yellow, and the rest of the body greene; very few such are brought unto us.

A Woman in a certaine Village, some foure miles distant from our Iland, had brought up one of this kinde, which as if she had beene indued with reason, conceived those things which she was commanded. As often as we went that way, we presently heard the Mistresse of that Bird say, will you give me a Combe, or a Looking-glasse, and I will presently command my Parrat to sing and daunce before you. If happily we granted her request, the Parrat presently hearing certaine words of her Mistresse, did not onely dance on the pearch where she sat, but also pratled, and whistled; and lastly, she wonderfully counterfeited the Barbarians going to the wars. To be short, if her Mistresse thought good to bid her sing, she sung, if to dance, she danced: contrarily, if not rewarding her, with a little sharper speech she had commanded her their Auge, that is, be stil, then she presently held her peace, nor could we make her with any words to move either her tongue, or feete never so little: wherefore I leave it to the Readers to be considered whether if the Romans had had such a Parrat they would not highly have esteemed her, who, as Pliny recordeth, sometimes solemnized the death of a Crow with innumerable rites of funeral, by which, at the place of Common Pleas, they were every morning by name saluted, and punished him with death, who [531] killed the same. The

Barbarian woman called this Parrat Cherimbaué, that is to say, her best beloved. And surely she was so deere unto her, that demanding at what price we might buy her, she answered in scoffing manner Mocaovassou, that is to say, a great brasse piece, and therefore we could not wrest her from her at any price. I found that they made their Nests in the holes of hollow Trees."

6: Abbeville--242-242v (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 231, 262

As regards domesticated birds [242v] they are there in abundance. They have cocks and fowls of India [coqs et poulles d'Inde] called araignan which multiply rapidly in this country.

They also have a great quantity of common hens which they call ouira sapoukay, usually when they have laid 5 or 6 eggs, they set on them, in all seasons... so that they multiply abundantly.

They also have geese called upec, more or less the same size as ours, but more beautiful and better to eat.

They also have a great many ducks which they call potiry, bigger than ours with more beautiful feathers, and better tasting.

They also have wood-pigeons called picassou and common pigeons called picassoutin.

Among the many birds listed, there are some which the Indians tame very easily and render domestic either for their own pleasure or to eat and use as they see fit.

6: Abbeville--252v (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 231, 224

There are domesticated dogs which they call ianouäre rather like levrels here, but smaller, who are so well trained for hunting, principally the agouty [AM: aguti] that they smell them in their burrows and do not stop barking until they are caught.

7: Evreux--197 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 231

Jaguars fear the fire and in this way the savages protect themselves against them... They [MC: jaguars] make war on dogs and apes, coming up to the village to seize the dogs... When they go on a hunt the Tupinamba take many dogs which are frequently caught and killed by the jaguars... Women wail over the dogs thus killed.

7: Evreux--199 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 231

The Tupinamba capture monkeys by shooting at them with a bird arrow [AM: arrow with a blunt head]. The stunned monkeys fall to the ground and are tied up, and tamed.

7: Evreux--204-205 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 223, 231

The ara, caninde and other birds are taken into captivity by the Indians in an amusing way. They go through the woods observing the trees where these birds spend the night and where they roost after they have eaten. When they have made this discovery, they build on the top of the tree a little round cabin, which will hold three or four men, made of palm leaves. They climb into it and wait for the birds to come. The birds come near expecting to rest but are surprised by the Indians who shoot at them with blunt arrows, which stun them without killing them. They fall to the ground where they are captured. In time [205] they are tamed, and though set free they do not leave their master's house. They roost on the houses making a terrible noise. They learn to speak like parrots and provide their masters with feathers with which to decorate themselves.

8: Soares de Souza--264 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 231

The Indians have pet serpents called tiopuruna. They are so tame that they go to the bush to feed and return home.

8: Soares de Souza--320 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 231, 224

The women are very fond of raising dogs, which their husbands take with them to hunt. The women, when traveling, carry them on their backs. They also like to raise fowls and other birds in their houses.

"In this Province is a good breed of the Horses, and there be alreadie great abundance of them and very good Jennets of a great price, that are worth 200. and 300. Duckets and more. and there is alreadie running at the Geese, at the Ring, at Canes, and other Sports and Skirmishes, and from hence they beginne to provide Angola of Horses whereof they stand in great want.

Though this Countrie hath weake pastures, and in Port Secure is an Herbe that killeth the beasts if they doe eate it, notwithstanding there is a great number of them alreadie, and all Brasill is full of great Heards, and some have 500. some a 1000. heads, especially in the fields of Piratininga, because it hath good pastures, and are like to them of Portugall, and it is a pleasant thing to see the young breed that is there.

The Swine doe like very well heere, and they beginne to have great multitudes, and heere it is the best flesh of all, yea, better then Hennes flesh, and it is given to the sicke, and hath a very good rellish and taste.

Unto the River of Januarie are many sheepe found alreadie, and Weathers, and they fatten so much that they burst with fatnesse: it is not here so good flesh as in Portugall.

The Goates are yet but few, but yet they like well in this Countrie, and doe multiply verie much, and in a short time there will be a great multitude.

The Hennes are infinite, and greater then in the Realme of Portugall, and because the Countrie is temperate they breed well, and the Indians doe esteeme [501] them, and breed them within the Maine, three hundred and foure hundred leagues; the flesh here is not so

good as in the Realme.

The Hennes of Peru, like well in this Countrie, and there is great abundance of them, and there is no Banquet where they are not a dish.

The Geese doe like well in this Countrie, and are in great abundance; there is also here another kind of the Countrie it selfe, and are farre greater and fairer.

The Dogges have multiplied much in this Countrie, and are of many kindes; they are esteemed heere aswell of the Portugals which brought them, as of the Indians that esteeme them above all the things they have: because they helpe them in their hunting, and are domesticall creatures, and so the women doe carrie them on their backe from one place to another, and nourish them as Children, and give them sucke at the breast."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--65-66 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba
231

"The Indians of the country are accustomed to take the young [eagles] when very small and raise them in cages, so that when they are grown they can use their feathers to bedeck [66] themselves."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--67-69 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-1-3
116, 136, 231

"The parrots of those regions are of many kinds and very beautiful, for some have already been seen here [Portugal]. The best of all, which are rarely found in the country, are very large, larger than falcons, and are called anapurús. These parrots are of many variegated colours, and breed in the depths of the sertão: after they are captured they become so tame, that they lay their eggs in the houses and adapt themselves more to living with mankind than does any other bird whatsoever, however tame or domestic it may be. And for this reason they are held in so much esteem in those parts that among the Indians they have the same value as two or three slaves: so, the Portuguese as well, when they are able to obtain them, hold them in the same esteem, because they are extremely beautiful and adorned as I have said with brilliant and delicate colours, so that they exceed in mag-[68]nificence all the other birds of the country. There are others almost as large as these, called camindés, (74) which are all blue except for a few

"74. The variety of parrots from Brazil is infinite, and it is hardly within the limit of this book to identify the various species in modern terms. Magalhães descriptions are scarcely sufficient to enable one to be scientifically accurate in all cases. However, here are submitted a few of them: Tupi camindés, called by the Portuguese arara vermelho, (L) 'macrocercul;' ararás, 'macrocercus macao;' coricas, 'Psittachus aestivus;' tuyns, 'Psittachus Conurus;' marcanáos, 'Psittachus Illigeri.'"

yellow feathers in the wings. These also are very beautiful, and esteemed of great value by any one who obtains them.

There are others in the depths of the sertão, about the same size, called aráras [macaws], which are red, with a few yellow feathers; their wings are blue and they have a very long beautiful tail. There are smaller ones which speak more readily and better than all others, and it is this species which are there called the true parrots. It is these the Indians bring down from the forests as merchandise to barter with the Portuguese. They are about the size of pigeons, bright green with the head almost entirely yellow, and with red shoulders. There is another variety on the coast, among the Portuguese, of the same size, which are called coríicas: they are entirely covered with dark green feathers. and have a blue head the colour of rosemary. Of this variety of parrots there are more in that country than of crows or starlings here; they are not esteemed so much as the others because they frequently play truant, and aside from this they speak with difficulty and at the price of much patience. But when they do speak they surpass all the others, [69] and are accordingly prized. And that is why the Indians of the land are accustomed to pluck the feathers while young, and to dye the birds with the blood of a certain toad to which they add other ingredients; and when the feathers grow out once more they are exactly the colour of the real ones. Thus it often happens that the Indians deceive people

by selling them for the true species. There are also some very small parrots which come from the sertão, a little larger than sparrows, which they call tuyns [parakeets]: Nature covers them with very fine green feathers of a solid colour; their beaks and feet are white and their tails very long. These talk also and are very pretty and extremely pleasing. There are others on the coast about the size of blackbirds, which they call marcanáos: they have a very large head and a large thick beak; these also are green, and talk, like all the others."